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evening party to which he was invited ; and a poor emigrant, of the name of Amestoy, occupied his bed. The slave entered the room ignorant of this circumstance, and plunged his dagger into the breast of the stranger, who died under the blow. The Spaniard who instigated the murder, took his measures so well, that his name could not be ascertained ; but the slave was apprehended in the fact, and atoned for his crime on the scaffold. Bolivar remained at Kingston until the end of the year, when he departed for Aux Cayes to organize his celebrated expedition for the invasion and conquest of Venezuela. But, admonished by the length to which this article has unexpectedly reached, we find it necessary to break off here, hoping to resume the subject in a subsequent number, and give an account of that portion of Bolivar's life, when the Spaniards were completely vanquished, and his political opinions came to be a matter of importance to his country.

ART. XII.—*Reise seiner Hoheit des Herzogs BERNHARD ZU SACHSEN-WEIMAR-EISENACH durch Nord-America in den Jahren 1825 und 1826.* Herausgegeben von Heinrich Luden. Weimar. 1828.

Travels through North America, during the Years 1825 and 1826. By his Highness, BERNHARD, DUKE OF SAXE-WEIMAR-EISENACH. In Two Volumes. Philadelphia. 1828.

THE general character, displayed in these volumes, is that of a philanthropic and sensible observer. The merit which they possess is in part negative. They are not written in a spirit of haughtiness and intolerance ; the author neither affects to disdain nor to admire republican institutions. He never indulges in satire, and is never pert or malignant. We lay down the volume, with respect for his moral worth and general fairness and candor.

But a book to be interesting needs much more. We have here no general views, no acute observations on social or political life among us. The account which is given of some of our cities is exceedingly meagre, and contains little beyond a chronicle of visits. A very large proportion of the Travels is

composed of the most uninteresting details ; and the incidents which are noted, gain their value, such as it is, from the circumstance, that the chief person in the narrative is a foreigner and a man of distinguished rank by birth and in public service.

It was a highly honorable motive, which induced this princely traveller to come among us. A benevolent curiosity led him to a country, where social life and the civil institutions are so widely different from those of Europe, that the largest opportunity was afforded for extending his knowledge of man. It must have been a contrast, to one born and in part educated on the well cultivated banks of the little stream that flows through Weimar, to have found himself on the Father of Waters ; and for one not unaccustomed to the splendor and comforts of a palace, to sit down on even terms at the frugal but hospitable board of an American farmer. The love of enlarged intelligence, manifested in the strong desire of travelling through the United States, was certainly well suited to conciliate a friendly feeling on all sides ; and the unassuming deportment of the Prince while among us, continued to increase the pleasant impression. He was, therefore, hospitably received, wherever he went ; and his willingness to be pleased, and his eagerness to see all public institutions, were met, throughout the country, by liberal attention and hospitable regard.

It was to himself while among us, that this return of courtesy was certainly due. But we are not certain, that he has done well to make a book about his travels ; or that the same regard is due to him in his new aspect of an author. The Duke is doubtless a man of good judgment and fair mind ; but he is not an interesting writer ; and the notes, which he has seen fit to consent to publish, may have been extremely well suited for the eyes of parents and near kindred, but we think are many of them such as never should have been printed. When he gives at full length the names of those, who called on him, and tells at whose house he dined, and where he took tea, he only enumerates what is of no general interest ; but when he tells what kind of an entertainment he received, how many daughters his host had, and whether they were pretty or not, whether the house was well or meanly furnished, and how old and how wise the ladies were whom he visited, though he still says nothing that can be called malicious or untrue, he offends, as it seems to us, most egregiously against good taste and a sense of propriety. There is an end of all hospitality, when an account of it is to

come back in a book ; and the household circle will have to be better guarded, if every one who enters it may go away and publish to the world a description of it. We repeat, the Duke is never malicious, and seldom says unpleasant things ; but it is essentially wrong to print and send out to the world the particulars of common acts of civility and consideration for a respected stranger.

Nor can we express entire confidence in the observations of the Duke, even though they are generally limited to the notice of particular incidents. When, at New Orleans, he praises the superior decency, modesty, and propriety of a ball, where white men went to visit colored women, it is his sympathy with an unfortunate class of beings, which gets the better of his judgment ; for, on a second and a third visit, he found nothing but drunkenness and 'the aspect of a den of ruffians.' When, in Georgia, he sees a gentleman and lady on horseback, and a negro woman by their side, carrying a heavy sack of corn, he goes too far in inferring that the negress had to keep up with the horses and carry grain for them. And when he says of Alabama, that the senators are obliged, at the seat of government, to sleep three on one mattress, and feed almost exclusively on salt pork, he but tells a foolish story. But such mistakes and credulity are not common ; on the contrary, the volumes are generally distinguished by plain good sense.

The illustrious traveller arrived at Boston on the 26th of July.

'It was ten o'clock, on the morning of the 26th of July, when I first placed my foot in America, upon a broad piece of granite ! It is impossible to describe what I felt at that instant. Heretofore, but two moments of my life had left a delightful remembrance ; the first was, when at seventeen years of age, I received the Cross of the Legion of Honor, after the battle of Wagram—the second, when my son William was born. My landing in America, that country which, from my early youth, had been the object of my warmest wishes, will, throughout life, remain a subject of pleasing recollection !' Vol. i. p. 33.

At the Exchange Coffee-House he has the good sense to respect the landlord, and it does not even occur to him to jest at finding a colonel in an inn-keeper. Immediately, under good auspices, he enters on his career of observation. The 'streets are wide' and well built, the 'stores elegant' ; yet the Mall is but casually noticed. 'He had expected that no one would take the least notice of him in America,' but gentlemen, who

live in large and handsome houses and have amiable daughters, gave him invitations. 'Generally,' he observes of the Bostonians, 'the houses and rooms are much larger, richer, better lighted, and more airy, than the English.'

Of Cambridge nothing is said, that is worth remarking. The Duke also visited the State Prison, and gives an abstract of the warden's report. He visits Bunker's Hill, and apparently with proper feelings. He interrupts his narration to speak of Miss Wright, whom he never saw; and, in a later part of the work, quotes her as of the opinion that 'bears are of more value than men.' *

At the Hospital in Boston the Duke seems to have been especially pleased. 'I have seen,' says he, 'many hospitals, but none in which the sick were so conveniently and suitably lodged, and none in which cleanliness was so well observed.'† Equal praise for cleanliness is given to the Asylum for the Insane.

Mr Quincy took him and two Dutch gentlemen to visit the elder Adams. We quote the account of the visit, as indicative of the correct and liberal feelings, by which the Duke was animated.

'I was much affected when, as I approached this venerable man who had so efficiently labored in the cause of American Independence, he extended to me his hand. He was still in full possession of his mental faculties, and remembered, not only the things which had occurred long ago, but knew also everything which had recently taken place, or was now passing. His bodily strength, however, was diminishing, and he felt a weakness, particularly in his legs. He conversed with me about half an hour, especially concerning Holland, where he had been ambassador during the revolution, and the features of his ancient countenance revived again as he dwelt on the fact, that it was owing to him that Holland then declared war against England, and the English ambassador, notwithstanding all his intrigues, could effect nothing. When Mr Tromp was introduced to him, he remembered his great ancestor, shook his hand in a friendly manner, was much affected, and said to him, "God bless you, Van Tromp!" We left this worthy old man in deep emotion, and congratulated each other on our good fortune in having been introduced to this departing veteran of a revolution, which may well be called salutary.' Vol. I. p. 44.

His general opinion of the prosperity of the great body of the community is satisfactory.

* See Vol. II. p. 91.

† See Vol. I. p. 43.

‘From Boston to Quincy there is a good turnpike road. It runs over some hills, on which the traveller sees a handsome panorama; behind him the city, on the left the bay, in front a well-cultivated region with handsome farms, on the right the Blue Hills. We passed by several neat farm-houses; the grounds are separated by means of dry walls, the stones of which are partly hewn, and separated from each other, somewhat like those of Scotland. No old trees are found, because the first settlers very imprudently destroyed all the wood, and now it must be raised again with much trouble. Lombardy poplars and plane trees are frequent. The inhabitants generally appear to be in good circumstances, at least the farmers seem to prosper, and the houses appear to great advantage; for instance, we remarked a common village blacksmith’s shop, which was built of massive granite.’ pp. 44, 45.

And again we find similar remarks in an account of an excursion to Waltham.

‘After leaving this factory we passed by several very neat houses and parks; the latter are smaller than those in England, because in this country there are no rights of primogeniture, and the estate of parents at their death is divided into as many parts as there are children. On this account we do not find such great and powerful landholders here as in England. It is a subject of dispute, whether primogeniture or equal division be preferable; but it is certain that real prosperity is much more diffused through the nation in America, and the land is better cultivated.’ p. 46.

The Navy yard was also visited. It gives occasion to a story, not very decent, and to a criticism, which may be worth noting.

‘Some methods which tend to strengthen and relieve vessels, used in other places, have not yet been adopted here; for instance, I did not observe the cruciform strengthening of the sides, and the diagonal deck, according to the plan of Sir Robert Seppings, from which two improvements the navies of England and the Netherlands derive the greatest advantage.’ p. 47.

Neither were the schools omitted; and the highest testimony is borne to their merit. ‘It appears to me impossible,’ says he, ‘that young people, who receive so liberal an education, can grow up to be bad men.’—‘I was indeed affected when I left the schools, and could not but congratulate Mr Quincy from the bottom of my heart, on such a rising generation.’

The State-house was not admired; nor the trophies and monuments of the revolution. Since that period a statue has been erected there, which would have won a more respectful notice. No monument can be more nobly or suitably placed,

than is Chantrey's Washington. Standing as the state-house does on an elevated site, the statue looks out upon the first scene of American success and of Washington's own glory. The general effect produced by it, in connexion with the admirable prospect that is opened upon the Common and the villages to the south of Boston, a prospect such as few capitals can boast, is altogether of the highest and most pleasing kind. No public honor which has been shown to the memory of Washington, has been more appropriate in its design, or executed in better taste. The surrounding circumstances are all that could be desired to enhance the interest of this admirable work of sculpture.

On leaving Boston, the Duke gives a general summary of his impressions. And they certainly are very much in favor of our good city.

'Thus passed almost fourteen days, in an uncommonly pleasing and instructive manner. In general my state of health allowed me to enjoy every new and interesting object with serenity of mind; I was indisposed but two days, and this was probably owing to the excessive heat. Even the intermediate hours, which could not be dedicated to the inspection of public institutions, generally afforded instructive amusements. I passed the morning in reading and writing, then received or paid visits, and at all times met with attention, courteousness, and kindness. I visited the churches on the Sundays I passed in Boston, which are still more quietly kept in America than in England.' 'I dined twice at the inn, but generally accepted some friendly invitation, and passed all my evenings very agreeably in company at musical parties and other entertainments. I also made some excursions into the country besides those already mentioned.

'The society, especially when ladies are not present, is uncommonly fine and lively—both sexes are very well educated and accomplished. So much care is bestowed upon the education of the female sex, that it would perhaps be considered in other countries as superfluous. Young ladies even learn Latin and Greek, but then they also can speak of other things besides fashions and tea-table subjects.' 'Many of those gentlemen who are met with in such society, have travelled in Europe, sometimes accompanied by their wives; Europeans are frequently present, and thus there is no want of materials for conversation. The generality of the houses, moreover, offer something attractive in the fine arts; and in returning home on an evening, the city, the bridges, and the Mill-dam are very well lighted, not indeed with gas, but with reflecting lamps, and none of that disorderly conduct is observed in the

streets, which so often shocks the mind in the cities of England.' pp. 49, 50.

The Duke does not leave Boston without declaring 'how dear and valued' it had become to him, and how 'agreeable and instructive' a longer stay would have been. These several phrases of particular regard seem to be omitted in the translation.

Travelling on the turnpikeroad, the Duke failed to pass through the villages, and the country seemed more thinly settled than he had expected. At Worcester he acknowledges the hospitality of Mr Lincoln, and the laudable zeal of the inhabitants for science; but does not commend the horticulture of the place.

An American may smile, as he next reads an elaborate description of the common Virginia fence. To make it intelligible to his European readers the Duke is at the pains to make a drawing of it. The abundance of granite in the heart of the commonwealth is noted. Of more value is the comment on the morality of the manufacturing population, and the remark, which is perfectly sound and well attested by experience, that the large manufacturing establishments especially promote the welfare of the poorer classes. It is a singular and an important fact, in relation to the protection of manufactures as desired in Massachusetts, that the demand for that protection arose with the great mass of the community; and that the capitalists and public men did not generally advocate it, till the voice of the many demanded it.

Arrived in Northampton, the Duke cursorily praises the fertile valley of the Connecticut, the piety of the people, and the beauty of the ladies, whom he saw come out of church. The ladies should certainly forgive the stare at their excess in religious observances. Descending the river only as far as Springfield, the United States Armory was of course inspected. The very ingenious machine, invented by Mr Blanchard, for turning gun-stocks, is described at large on another occasion. But an artificial description gives no idea of the simplicity and beauty of the process. The other circumstances, which distinguish Springfield and make it the most populous and thriving town in the state, away from the seaboard, are not noticed.

Ascending a branch of the Westfield river the Duke saw the 'wild, romantic valley,' through which that stream descends, and which has wildness and beauty enough to recommend itself to any lover of the picturesque. Indeed any, who think fine

scenery worth visiting, need not roam farther than Berkshire for it, for from one line of the state to the other, there is the most agreeable interchange of all, that enters into a fine landscape. New England will one day be as celebrated for the beauty of her scenery, as for any qualities that belong to her sons.

Arrived in Albany (it was on a later occasion that New Lebanon was visited), he had opportunities of witnessing the hopes, that were so securely founded on the influence of the canal. The dam, separating the basin from the river, 'seems,' it is said, 'to have been badly executed.'

The horse ferry-boats, an American invention, excited curiosity. The splendor of the steam-boats on the Hudson very well merited admiration.

Our traveller proceeds without delay to the West. At that time the most sanguine expectations of immense pecuniary profit from the canal were entertained. The Duke prudently suggests a doubt, and predicts the necessity of expensive repairs.

'The expenses will, in a very short time, be replaced, and the state realize an immense profit, unless it be necessary to make great repairs, which I have no doubt will be the case, and will consequently require a large share of this income. Hitherto the great canal system was unknown in the United States, and was rather unpopular. It might have been expected, therefore, that so great and rapid an undertaking would have a tendency to astound, if we may so speak, the public mind; so that this canal was finished as soon as possible, without calling to aid the great experience possessed by other nations. Notwithstanding, this canal, which is three hundred and sixty-two miles in length, with eighty-three locks, between the Hudson and Lake Erie, which lies six hundred and eighty-eight feet above the level of the former river, does the greatest honor to the genius of its projector; though one who has seen the canals in France, Holland, and England, will readily perceive, that the water-works of this country afford much room for improvement.' pp. 61, 62.

The canal which will require less expensive repairs than any other in our country, is perhaps the Blackstone. The nature of the descent has generally made no high banks necessary; the locks are of stone; and the water is retained on the one side commonly by the everlasting hills; on the other by a solid mass of gravel, protected by almost continuous walls of granite, in which the region abounds.

On reaching Utica, his admiration for American enterprise makes itself heard. 'It is here, that a person begins to admire the great advances, which this youthful country has made in cultivation, and acquires entirely new ideas of human activity and enterprise.' Proceeding towards Buffalo, the Duke passed through the settlement of the Oneida Indians. Their land belongs to the whole tribe, and the labor bestowed upon it is for the general good. 'Here,' says he, 'I at first thought myself in civilized Europe;' and why? we may ask. Because 'children came along the carriage to beg.' They were however Indian children. In another place the Duke is reminded of Europe by the sight of numerous grog-shops.

No man can visit the Western part of the State of New York without being somewhat moved by the spirit of the scene. The Duke is no enthusiast, but he seems rightly to estimate the wonderful results of human industry, as exhibited in that section of the country; and takes notice of the rapid progress and beautiful appearance of the towns.

At Buffalo he was favored with a military spectacle.

'It was a militia parade, consisting of thirty men, including seven officers and two cornets. They were formed like a battalion, into six divisions, and performed a number of manœuvres. The members were not all provided with muskets, but had ramrods instead. Only the officers and the rifle-company, four men strong, were in uniform. The band consisted of sixteen men, and was commanded by an officer with a colonel's epaulets and drawn sword!' p. 74.

So much for our militia system, which, if efficient anywhere, should be so on the frontiers. The Duke must certainly be in the conspiracy to overturn this venerable system, which, though a grievous burden to those who serve, and a jest to those who look on, yet offers the best excuse for a parade and the surest way to a showy dress and a sounding title.

Our traveller visited Niagara, and then proceeded down the St Lawrence as far as Quebec. The hospitality which was shown him by various families is acknowledged; he tells who were his travelling companions, and which of them he liked best; mentions the ball to which he was invited, and gives the name of the lady, who, in his eyes, was the most genteelly drest. As the occurrences of this part of his tour are much the same, as may befall any one in descending the St Lawrence, we shall merely give a few extracts and hasten onwards.

‘We had scarcely left this place before we sailed round a promontory, on which stands Fort Henry, into the St Lawrence. This river is here very wide, and forms an archipelago about fifty miles in length, called the Thousand Islands. The English and American commissioners for determining the boundary line, took the pains to count these islands, and found that they amounted to sixteen hundred and ninety-two; in this calculation, however, they have included every projecting rock, even if it had but a single tree. This archipelago presents a beautiful prospect; most of the islands are rocky, and are overgrown with trees, generally cedars. Here and there a fir reared his lofty head, which, generally growing upon the bare rocks, where the trees are less numerous, presents a picturesque appearance.’ p. 83.

‘Six miles below Prescott we arrived at a few islands called the Gallop Islands, and the first rapids. As we approached, the water appeared to be boiling, and high foaming billows arose, over which our boat passed rapidly. They are not so high as the swells at sea, but they are very short and rapid in their movement. As our Durham-boat, however, was remarkably long, it divided them without producing any disagreeable motion.’ p. 84.

‘The shores and islands of the river are generally covered with cedar trees, and amongst them we observed some neat houses and churches, with bright tin roofs. At the village of Coteau des Cèdres, we were obliged to encounter the last and most dangerous rapid, called the Cascades. The waves were uncommonly high, and our vessel passed over the dangerous parts with incredible velocity. Along these rapids there is also a canal provided with locks, and intended to facilitate the ascent of vessels. If these rapids are viewed from the shore, it appears incredible that a canoe should venture in without being swallowed up. Such a misfortune, however, does not happen, as we had just proved. Below this rapid the river, where it receives the Ottawa, again spreads out so as to form another lake called Lac St Louis.’ p. 86.

‘The river is throughout from one to two miles wide, but fifty-two miles below Trois Rivières, at the village of Richelieu, it becomes narrower, and here are the last rapids, called Rapides de Richelieu. The banks, which as far as this place are pretty low, become higher and more rocky, particularly on the left side. The neighborhood is remarkably handsome and picturesque. The majestic stream, with its pleasant banks and the view of the distant blue mountains near Quebec, produce an indescribable effect.’

‘We reached Quebec at 10 o’clock in the evening. This city consists of two parts, the upper town, which is built on a rock, and the lower, which is pressed in between the river and the rock.’ p. 91.

'The citadel is a new work, and not quite finished. The English speak with a kind of exultation of the fortifications of Quebec, and compare it to Gibraltar. I also expected something extraordinary, but cannot say that my expectations were gratified.' p. 92.

'The English engineers make use of bricks which are burned in England, for building the casemates of the fortification. A thousand of these bricks cost the government, including transportation, two pounds ten shillings! The reason they give is, that the bricks burned here, crack in the winter. I rather believe that the preference of these foreign bricks has some other reason.' p. 93.

'Generally speaking, the towns in Canada bear a very poor comparison with those of the United States, and will never arrive at the same point, because the settlers in Canada are mostly poor Scotchmen and Irishmen, who come out at the expense of the government; they receive land, and are oppressed by the feudal system, which opposes all prosperity; emigrants, however, who possess some property, and have an ambitious spirit, settle themselves in the United States, where nobody is oppressed; on the contrary, where all the laws are in their favor.' p. 96.

The return to New York was by way of Lake Champlain and Lake George. Regret is expressed, that the battle ground at Plattsburgh could not be visited. The Duke also failed to see Vermont, as he merely touched at Burlington and at Shoreham. This was a capital mistake in one, whose object was to see the United States. No portion of the Union offers a more exact or successful exemplification of the great principles of our democracy. Had he visited the interior of that state, he would have seen a portion of the Union eminently distinguished by the sublimity of its mountains, and the beauty of its valleys and copious streams; but he would also have seen a sovereign state, covering a large territory, in which there is a nearer approach to equality than in any of the far-famed democratic cantons of Switzerland; a state, in which the people every year resume every function of government, reappointing not only the executive and legislative branches, but the judiciary and every peace officer, even to the village justice; a state, which enjoys wise and equal laws and perfect security of property and person, and yet pays its legislators but the common wages of journeymen mechanics, and its chief magistrate not much more; a state, filled up with mountains, and yet having roads as good and as level as almost any in the Union. In a word, the state of Vermont exhibits a condition of society, such as the most visionary enthusiast for liberty never ventured to dream of; a condition,

which leaves to the individual perhaps the greatest degree of personal and public liberty, which is consistent with the organization of social life. But the Duke failed to read the lesson; he has nothing to say of Vermont, except that the elderly women there smoke tobacco.

As we follow him up the lake, we find him stopping to observe the ruins of Fort Ticonderoga, and speculating on the adaptation of several points for places of military strength.

‘Fort George,’ he observes, ‘lies in an advantageous situation, commands the whole southern shore of the lake, with a large part of the vicinity, stands, as was said before, on a strong ground, and is covered on one side by a morass. On the eastern side alone, it is commanded by a high mountain, which, however, is at some distance. If the American government should resolve to restore Crownpoint and Ticonderoga, the latter particularly would be adapted, after fortifying the two mountains, Defiance and Independence, for an arsenal of a superior kind; it might contain large depots, serve as a fortified camp, and be successfully defended by a small garrison. Here fleets might be completed to command Lake Champlain, and an expedition against Isle aux Noix and Canada organized. However, a good road would be necessary, leading from Ticonderoga to the northern point of Lake George, three miles distant, and here it would be necessary to protect the place of embarkation by a fort. A new fort on the same spot where Fort George was erected, would be necessary. There is a good locality between this fort and Fort William Henry to found a dock-yard. The communication between Ticonderoga and the United States would be well and doubly protected by the southern point of Lake Champlain, towards Whitehall, and by Lake George. If the English should attack the United States on this side, they would undoubtedly waste much strength, and not advance a step, unless they had seized Ticonderoga.’ pp. 102, 103.

In general the Duke seems to take every occasion to observe the scenes, which are conspicuous in the military annals of the country; and indulges a good deal in speculations on our means of defence and attack. Still there exists in the country neither a wish to provide for a forcible occupation of Canada, nor any serious apprehension of any formidable attack on the side of the sea. The only places, in which the English could maintain themselves in the northern part of the Union, would be such portions of territory as are thinly settled, and where the occupation would cost England a great deal and yield little advantage. A great deal is often said on the incapacity of our gov-

ernment in the event of war, to act with promptness and decisive energy. Something of this may be true of a confederation of states. But it is counterbalanced by the immense advantage, that the credit and the power of the Union are sustained and renewed by the separate credit and power of each member of the confederacy. When the national treasury is exhausted, the nation still has its resources in the treasuries of the several states; and if the enemy threatens annoyance from the sea on various points, the states themselves may anticipate the efforts of the general government, and protect their territory by forces, raised on their own credit and by their own authority. Such events actually signalized the last war; and where treasure was lavished, and life endangered for defence, it seems idle to question patriotism.

The Duke was too late in the season for Saratoga. Yet a few persons remained. Here too the battle grounds especially interest him, and most of all, the tomb of the brave General Fraser. One of the best, perhaps the best description of the defeat and capture of Burgoyne is to be found in the very interesting narrative of the Baroness de Riedesel. It is a lively picture, drawn by a lady of fine mind and character, a constant witness of the scenes of terror and distress in the British camp.

As he hastens to Albany, the Shakers of New Lebanon are not neglected. The Duke is pleased with their general appearance. For their neatness he can find no parallel but in the Boston hospital. He praises their butter and their cheese; but most of all their hogs. 'It is a rare pleasure to walk about in a Shaker pig-sty.'* One would not have expected exactly this remark from a soldier and a prince.

The Duke met with an unfortunate accident on his return from New Lebanon. Indeed he was overturned eight several times in the United States; yet, for all that, not one word of petulant complaint escapes him, and he tells of his disasters with extreme good humor. Recovering from his bruises, he descends the Hudson to West Point; where he spent two or three days very agreeably, and made friends to whom he bade a reluctant and affectionate farewell. The view from Fort Putnam reminds him of the banks of the Rhine. On the subject of historical recollections he feels like a man of honor. We quote his words.

‘During the revolution this fort was erected, like Fort Clinton, and was impregnable. To seize it, the English had recourse to bribery, and General Arnold, who commanded West Point, was on the point of delivering this position to them. This disgraceful treachery was fortunately prevented by the seizure of Major André.’
p. 115.

‘On the right shore of the latter [Tappan Sea] is the town of Tappan, where, condemned by the court-martial as a spy, Major André was hanged and buried. The English government ordered him to be dug up some years ago, and his remains to be transported to England, if I am not mistaken, to be laid in Westminster Abbey; whilst the remains of General Fraser, who fell like a hero in open battle, at the head of the royal troops, still lie without the slightest memorial in the old redoubt of Stillwater! The tree, which grew on André’s grave, was also taken to England, and, as I was assured, transplanted to the royal garden, behind Carlton Palace.’
p. 118.

Fine personal qualities may excite compassion; but the death of the man, who falls in an attempt to further the commission of an atrocious crime, is a subject rather for silent and secret commiseration than for public honor.

We are glad, that the Duke remained long enough at West Point to feel an interest in the establishment, and cordial respect for those, to whose active exertions the Military Academy owes its elevated reputation. Indeed the character of West Point has benefited the whole army. In another place* the Duke remarks, ‘that there is scarcely any army in Europe in which the corps of officers is better composed than in the small American army; since in the United States no one can be an officer, if he is not well educated. The officers are exclusively taken from the military academy of West Point.’ ‘If a young man is seen in the uniform of an American officer, it may with confidence be inferred, that he is in every respect fit to maintain his place in the best society.’ Such testimony has a value from the military rank of the individual who gives it.

Arrived in New York, the city was so crowded with strangers, that he could with difficulty find lodgings. At length established, he sallies forth for observation. The City Hall did not please him; nor any of the churches. The public institutions, the schools, the hospitals, the Museum, the Navy-yard, and various other places are all registered as having been visited

No opinions, worth citing, are expressed ; and in fact the Travels are here, as too often, little more than a dull, monotonous detail of visits to the objects of public curiosity. In general the Duke seems pleased.

‘ In this manner eight days soon elapsed, and amusement was not wanting, as my mind was occupied with interesting and useful novelties. I passed my time in cheerful and pleasant company. At dinner and evening parties I continued to make interesting acquaintances with men of different occupations and professions. I observed that the families I visited were richly furnished with silver, china, and glass ; the fine arts also contributed to the ornament of their apartments. At the evening parties we commonly had music and dancing. The dinner parties consisted generally of from twenty to thirty persons, whose conversation was generally refined. In New York, as well as at all other places, where English customs prevail, the ladies leave the table during the dessert, and the gentlemen keep their seats ; however, nobody is obliged to drink, unless he feels inclined. Every one rises and leaves the house without ceremony.’ p. 126.

We pass to Philadelphia and its environs ; ‘ dear ’ Philadelphia, as the Duke terms it on nearer acquaintance. We have descriptions of the bridges, the water-works, the shot-towers and other matters of equal notoriety. Generally our traveller’s judgment coincides with the prevalent one respecting the fine specimens of the arts, and still finer of philanthropy, in that city, whose history is so peaceful, and whose situation is so favored. But on West’s picture of Christ healing the sick, he expresses himself harshly. ‘ Neither the composition nor the execution seems successful ; and perhaps it is only here, where they are unaccustomed to see great and well executed paintings, that this could excite the great admiration it has done.’ This is saying too much. It would have been quite enough to deny the merit of the picture, without denying the competency of its admirers to judge at all.

There is one other subject of vastly more importance, discussed on occasion of visiting the new Penitentiary. Omitting the description of the building, we cannot forbear to quote the Duke’s remarks ; partly because they form the largest specimen of reasoning in the volume, partly because the matter is of great moment.

‘ I do not now wish to enter upon the question whether it is advisable to abolish capital punishment altogether or not, but I maintain that in this solitary confinement, in which the prisoner is prohibit-

ed from all human converse, without work, exercise, and almost without fresh air, is even worse than punishment by death. From want of exercise they will certainly become sickly; from the want of work they will become unaccustomed to labor, and perhaps lose what skill they may have possessed heretofore in their trades, so that when restored to the world, they will be useless for any kind of business, and merely drag out a miserable existence. No book is allowed them but the Bible. It appears therefore to me perfectly possible, that this insulation of the prisoner will be injurious to his mind, and drive him to fanaticism, enthusiasm, and even derangement. When Mr Vaux asked my opinion of this prison, I could not refrain from answering him that it reminded me of the Spanish inquisition, as described by Llorente. Mr Vaux answered that it is only an experiment to ascertain whether capital punishment can be abolished; but notwithstanding this philanthropic view, the experiment appears to me to be an expensive one, because the building has already cost three hundred and fifty thousand dollars, and the state of Pennsylvania will have to expend annually for its support, an immense sum. The first great object of a government ought to be to provide for the welfare of its good citizens, and not to oppress them with taxes; on the contrary, to relieve them as much as possible, as it is hard for the good citizens to have to maintain vagabonds, for the sake of deterring others by example, or to render convicts harmless. In this view it should be the object of the government to arrange the prisons so that convicts can maintain themselves. When once this is realized, then it is likewise easier to improve their moral principles. If it be possible that the prisoner can earn a little surplus money, in order that when he returns to society he may be in possession of a small sum for his pressing necessities, I believe it would be much better than any philanthropic experiment.' pp. 144, 145.

An excursion to Bethlehem was particularly grateful to the Duke, who throughout the work displays a mind capable of relishing the simple beauties of unaffected nature. We regret, that we cannot quote his expressions of satisfaction.

Returning to Philadelphia he continued his visits. At a Wistar-Party he met the President of the United States.

'The President is a man about sixty years old, of rather short stature, with a bald head, and of a very plain and worthy appearance. He speaks little, but what he does speak is to the purpose. I must confess that I seldom in my life have felt so true and sincere a reverence as at the moment when this honorable gentleman, whom eleven millions of people have thought worthy to elect as their chief magistrate, shook hands with me.' 'Unfortunately I could

not long converse with him, because every member of the party had greater claims than myself.' p. 157.

This sentiment of respect is becoming in a descendant of one of the most distinguished princely families of Europe. For the rest, there is very little of political matter in the volumes; the only great question, on which a very decided opinion is given, is that respecting internal improvements. 'Reasonable men,' it is said, 'conceive that the government must have the power to execute such works; the short-sighted dispute this right.' *

From Philadelphia the Duke of course went to hospitable Baltimore. Maryland was the first slave-holding state, which he entered. The moderation with which he speaks of the subject is worthy of commendation.

'The state of Maryland is the first in which I set my foot where the slavery of negroes is legally maintained. Farther to the south, this state of things is everywhere common. I merely mention the fact; it does not belong to me to give opinions on so delicate a subject. Still my journey convinced me of the truth of the old observation, that inaccurate judgments are easily formed respecting things not sufficiently known, which we have neither seen nor examined ourselves.' p. 162.

The topic of slavery, troublesome indeed at home, is the most annoying for discussion with a foreigner. The United States are in fact not at all answerable for the existence of slavery within their limits; their only responsibility relates to its extension. The very worthy and learned man still lives in our vicinity, whose high honor it was to draft the bill in Congress, by which slavery was excluded from the vast region north of the Ohio. If personal honor is to be attributed to men in proportion to the beneficial results, which follow their labors, we have hardly among us any one, who is more worthy of it. To have been prominently active in such a cause would be honor enough; but if the case was such as left the course that would be pursued by Congress doubtful, and such that a clear and well digested measure needed to be proposed in order to decide what was uncertain, then may the very unpretending individual to whom we refer, feel a pleasure, which no praise can equal, in contemplating the immense influence of his legislative career on the character and prosperity of the country. The effects are incalculable.

* Vol. I. p. 210.

But to return to our author. He liked Baltimore very much. He found the 'society very agreeable; at dinners, everything was unceremonious, and the conversation very instructive and lively; the evening parties afford excellent music; the ladies in general are very handsome, and sing very well.'

At Washington, Congress was of course not in session. The account of that city is wholly without interest. It commemorates the visits, which were rendered; and has a catalogue of inventions at the patent-office. The pictures in the Rotunda are condemned. The composition and execution are both found fault with. 'The painter was, however, placed under restraint by want of taste in his countrymen for the fine arts, who resemble, in that respect, their English ancestors; the posture almost of every single person having been prescribed him.' Setting aside the unnecessary charge of a want of taste brought against us and the English, the assertion in the last sentence has surprised us. If it is correct, it is indeed a very strange thing. There must be some mistake. The manner in which Washington is laid out is compared to Carlsruhe. The resemblance holds good, in so far as the avenues diverge from one point; in every other respect of situation and grandeur of view Washington is immeasurably before Carlsruhe.

One word more as to Washington. 'I had a long conversation with the secretary of war, Mr Barbour, and General Macomb on military subjects. I differed in opinion from the secretary about the efficiency of militia-men, of whom he seemed to entertain too high an opinion.'

In Virginia the Duke visited Harper's Ferry, the Natural Bridge, the University, and the largest towns. At Staunton, though doubtless he was among very peaceable men, he met with no less than three generals and a suitable number of officers of lower dignity. There is hardly a town of respectable size in the country, but can show about as many. 'In conversing with these gentlemen,' he adds, 'I observed with astonishment the aristocratical spirit, which the Virginians possess. I was astonished to hear them praising hereditary nobility and primogeniture.'* It is rather too much to infer anything against the spirit of the Virginians; especially from a conversation which was probably purely speculative. The state, which gave

to the country Jefferson and Madison, cannot be charged with affording no support to the purity of democratic institutions.

Of Charlottesville we have an account, and a plan of the Virginia University. Of the buildings it is complained, that they are already decaying, and that the effect of them is poor from the want of harmony. The Sage of Monticello had invited the Duke to dine. He was obliged to go on foot.

‘Our long walk, caused such a delay, that we found the company at table when we entered; but Mr Jefferson came very kindly to meet us, forced us to our seats, and ordered dinner to be served up anew. He was an old man of eighty-six years of age, of tall stature, plain appearance, and long white hair.

‘In conversation he was very lively, and his spirits, as also his hearing and sight, seemed not to have decreased at all with his advancing age. I found him a man who retained his faculties remarkably well in his old age, and one would have taken him for a man of sixty.’ pp. 197, 198.

From Richmond the Duke descended the James river, and tells the story of Pocahontas of course; but without any important variation. The visit to Old Point Comfort gives an opportunity of commenting on the very great neatness and order, which prevail on board an American frigate.

Proceeding to Charleston by land, ‘the wheat bread became scarce by degrees, and in its place we had a sort of cakes, made of Indian corn.’ Again he observes, in North Carolina ‘candles and lamps seem to be very scarce; for the few houses which we passed, were lighted with torches of pine.’ At night his lodgings were at a solitary plantation. ‘It was rather transparent; they assigned us a garret for a sleeping-place, and through the cracks in the floor we could see into the room below.’ The log houses of the slaves are said also to produce a surprising effect by night, as the glow of the pine torches shines through the frequent crevices.

In the houses in the interior of South Carolina, as in those of the south of Europe, the Duke often found no glass. ‘At the openings of the windows there was nothing but shutters.’ The clear nights and deep blue of the sky showed his rapid advance to the south; well-known constellations disappeared, and new stars became visible.

The legislature was in session at Columbia. But we find little said, especially worthy of remark. The officers of government, and the gentlemen connected with the College, are

spoken of with due respect. On approaching Charleston, the comforts and beauties of a large and hospitable metropolis compensated for the fatigues of the journey.

‘Upon the right bank [of the Ashley], in the vicinity of Charleston, an entirely novel spectacle expanded itself to my view. The houses of the suburb, were, for the most part, surrounded by gardens, in which orange trees, with most splendid ripe fruit, monthly roses in full bloom, and a variety of other flourishing plants displayed themselves. The greater part of the habitations have piazzas and spacious balconies. Upon the walls and columns run creeping vines; we took notice of a great number of passion flowers. I felt delighted with this southern climate.’ Vol. II. pp. 4.

The journal of his residence in Charleston gives various well-known regulations respecting the police of that city. The Duke obviously feels like a philanthropist on the subject of slavery, but his remarks are all temperate, and his journal is never filled with petulant or angry criticisms.

On almost every occasion the moderation of our traveller is exemplary. But in Georgia he says, ‘all faces are haggard,’ and the inhabitants may justly be called ‘great barbarians.’ At Milledgeville he again observes, that the men who were introduced to him had each his own odd manner; and ‘it was evident, that they lived in a state separated from the civilized world.’ Yet he seems to have been very hospitably received; and if kindness and attention are marks of culture, there was no room for complaint.

The Duke resolved on visiting the Creek Indians. The account of this journey is one of the best parts of his book. We willingly make copious extracts from this portion of his travels, for the description of Indian life, under the aspect here represented, is new to us.

‘Towards four o’clock in the afternoon we reached the agency, a group of twenty log houses, and some negro huts. It is appointed for the residence of the agent of the United States with the Creek Indians (he, however, was absent at this time), and is situated in a very handsome tract of land on the left side of the Flint river, which rushes over a rocky bed between pretty steep banks. The right bank belongs to the Creek nation, of about twenty-one thousand souls, and is inhabited by them.’ ‘In one of the log houses we took up our night’s lodging, and enjoyed some very well cooked venison. In a neighboring grog-shop we found a collection of drunken Indians, and some negroes, who were frolicking during the Christmas holy-days. Several of them were well dressed; they

wore mocassins and leggings of leather; broad knee-bands ornamented with white glass beads, a sort of coat of striped cotton, and upon the head a striped cotton cloth, almost like a turban. Several of them were very large. For a treat of whiskey, which I gave them, eight of them performed the war dance. They skipped here and there in a circle, moved themselves right and left, sprung against each other, raised their hands on high, let them fall again, and bellowed horribly through the whole scene. Some old men who stood near, took it in dudgeon that the young men should dance in such a way before white people. They called to them to stop. Mr Crowell, however, brought them to silence easily, by whiskey.

‘The color of these Indians is a dusky brown. They have black, straight hair. Several of them possess negroes, to whom it is very acceptable to live with them, since they are treated with more equality than by the whites. Some of these negroes were very well clothed in the Indian manner, they drank and jumped about with the Indians. One of them was of colossal stature, and appeared to be in great request among the Indians, to whom he served as interpreter. The constitution of these Indians is a mixture of the aristocratical and republican form of government. The chiefs are chosen for life, and the dignity is not hereditary; for improper conduct they can be deposed. They cannot write their language. Their laws are of course very simple, and founded on traditionary usage.’

‘The Indians have thrown bridges over two brooks with marshy shores; at each of them we paid, with great pleasure, half a dollar toll-money. The bridges are indeed not remarkably good, yet better than several in the Christian state of Georgia, and even in many of the more northern states. We met but few of the Indian inhabitants; these were all wrapt up in woollen blankets. We only saw three wigwams, Indian houses, chiefly toll-houses of the bridges. They resemble the log houses, neither are they so open as those which I saw last summer in the state of New York.’ pp. 23, 25.

‘We took a walk to a plantation lying near, which belonged to an Indian named M’Intosh. He was absent at Washington as a delegate from his nation. He is the son of that M’Intosh, who obtained from the state of Georgia the title of General, and who last spring, on account of the treaty with the state, had been shot by his countrymen and hewn in pieces. Polygamy prevails among the Indians. The young M’Intosh had indeed only two wives, a white woman and an Indian. They say he had several wives whom he wished to keep; the white woman however had driven them with scolding and disgrace out of the house, as she would only submit to one Indian rival. We did not see the Indian wife. The

white wife, however, received us quite politely. She is the daughter of a planter in Georgia, and tolerably pretty. She was attired in the European style, only, according to the Indian fancy in dress, she wore a quantity of glass beads about her neck. She showed us her two children, completely white, and also the portrait of her father-in-law, as large as life, with the sword of honor given him by the United States. The family is in very good circumstances, and possesses seventy negroes.' p. 27.

'For the singularity of the thing, I will notice our dinner of to-day, that the inquisitive reader may observe that one is in no danger of hunger on the lands of the Indians; soup of turnips, roast-beef, a roast turkey, venison with a kind of sour sauce, roast chickens, and pork with sweet potatoes.' p. 28.

'Not far from this place, we noticed a number of Indians collected in the neighborhood of a plantation. We left our carriage to inquire into the cause of it. There had been a horse-race of middling, unsightly horses; the festival was, however, ended, and the meeting was on the point of breaking up. A white planter who was there, conducted us to the son of the Big Warrior. He was himself a chief, and possessed a high reputation, as was said amongst those of the nation. He sat upon a felled tree between two inferior chiefs. His dress was a tunic of flowered, clear blue calico, a piece of the same stuff was wrapped round his head like a turban. He wore richly ornamented leather leggings set with glass beads, and moccasins, and had an equally ornamented hunting-pouch hung around him. Moderately fat, and of a great stature, he appeared to be about thirty years old. He had mustaches like all his countrymen. I was introduced to him, and shook hands with him. The conversation was very trifling and short. It took place through an interpreter who appeared to be a dismissed soldier. This creature caused the chief to rise when he commenced speaking to him; when I begged him to remain sitting, he reseated himself mechanically. He directed no questions to me, and answered mine with yes and no. To the question, whether he knew anything of the country of which I was a native, he answered by a shake of the head. He looked no more at me. Several Indians wore their hair in a singular style; it was shorn on both sides of the head, and the middle, from the neck over to the forehead, stood up like a cock's comb. Seen from behind, they appeared as if they wore a helmet. Quite small boys practised themselves already in shooting with a little bow. I attempted to joke with a little fellow, three years old, but he took the jest in bad part, and threatened me with his bow.' pp. 29, 30.

The Duke proceeded to Montgomery and thence down the Alabama to Mobile. The climate seems to have been particu-

larly agreeable to him ; in December he was cheered by the warmth of a German spring ; by the landscape, brilliant with live oaks and various evergreens , by the air, warm and soothing as a May evening. But the pleasure of the impression was marred by the recollection, that this air in summer is poisonous ; and that death comes to the work of destruction, concealed in the luxuriance of vegetation and all the abundance, which nature heaves from her lap in the fertile regions of the South. The charms of a southern clime gave an interest to travelling through countries but little inhabited, and made an excursion of pleasure out of a journey, which in the North would have been only a succession of privations. Thus, in travelling to Pensacola, the road could not be discerned, so few were the traces of it ; and the party, having been overtaken by night, were obliged to make their way by imitating the noise of barking, that dogs might answer ; and their device having succeeded, they went towards the place from which they heard the deep-mouthed welcome proceed. But the weather was like summer ; and an excellent meal could be made by the running brooks in the grateful shade. Pensacola itself was ‘ the most miserable place, that had been seen this side of the Atlantic.’

The Duke reached New Orleans on the 21st of January, and remained there nine weeks.

‘ I determined to wait in New Orleans for the mild season, and then to ascend the Mississippi. The result was an extensive acquaintance, a succession of visits, a certain conformity in living, which one cannot refrain from yielding to in a city. No day passed over, this winter, which did not produce something pleasant or interesting ; each day, however, was nearly the same as its predecessors. Dinners, evening parties, plays, masquerades, and other amusements followed close on each other, and were interrupted only by the little circumstances which accompany life in this hemisphere, as well as in the other.’ p. 56.

We are not inclined to enter particularly into the account, given of the state of society in New Orleans. In this part of the volume the Duke allows himself in expressions more unjust, and descriptions more improper, than in the other portions of his travels. We cannot but think it exceedingly indelicate to publish in a book an account of a dinner party in a private family. It is wrong to speak of it at all with the name and personal appearance of the hostess ; doubly wrong, if the conversation is quoted, and it is declared who of the party drank too much

wine, and to what ludicrous results the excitement led. We are glad that the translator has omitted some passages ; which indeed contain no serious charges against any one, except him, who forgets himself so far as to publish what, whether right or wrong, belong to the sacred things of private hospitality.

Our traveller is moreover very much moved with compassion for certain mulatto women, whom he saw ; and in whose company he himself declares it is not decent to be found. Surely there is no need of attributing to undue haughtiness, and to pride resembling the pride of nobility, the disdain which decent people may feel for such persons as he describes. It is but the exercise of the most common virtue in rejecting alliance and intercourse with the abandoned. If it be true, as he asserts, that such women, if they have property, can establish themselves well in Europe, it proves, not a superior philanthropy as displayed in an indifference to a tinge of negro blood, but a less delicate sense of the nature of conjugal relations.

The Duke speaks of New Orleans, as though it were dangerous to be abroad there in the evening. It would seem as if every poorer man were armed with a stiletto and prepared for picking pockets. In a city, which within a few years has undergone so many changes, and which from its situation is exposed to be infested by fugitives from the West Indies, it would not be surprising to find a large number of vagabonds and worthless men.

The ascent of the Mississippi is next described. But the account contains nothing of moment. On the 10th of April, he 'took a solemn leave of the majestic father of rivers, the Mississippi ; but, with God's permission, not an eternal one.' We find nothing very curious, till we come to New Harmony. And this, we must observe, is again one of the best parts of the book. Mr Owen's society is at an end ; and we have here a very satisfactory account of it in its season of greatest prosperity. The Duke deserves credit for his good sense in predicting the speedy end of it.

'I came with the utmost expectation to New Harmony, curious to become acquainted with a man of such extraordinary sentiments. In the tavern, I accosted a man very plainly dressed, about fifty years of age, rather of low stature, who entered into a conversation with me, concerning the situation of the place, and the disordered state in which I should find everything, where all was newly established, &c. When I asked this man how long before Mr

Owen would be there, he announced himself, to my no small surprise, as Mr Owen, was glad at my visit, and offered himself to show everything, and explain to me whatever remained without explanation.' p. 108.

'In the first place, Mr Owen carried me to the quondam church of Rapp's society; a simple wooden building, with a steeple of the same materials, provided with a clock. This church was at present appropriated to joiner's and shoemaker's shops, in which the boys are instructed in these mechanic arts.'

'Mr Owen then conducted me to Rapp's former dwelling, a large, well-built brick house, with two lightning rods. The man of God, it appeared, took especial good care of himself; his house was by far the best in the place, surrounded by a garden, with a flight of stone steps, and the only one furnished with lightning rods. Mr Owen, on the contrary, contented himself with a small apartment in the same tavern where I lodged.' p. 109.

'In the evening Mr Owen conducted me to a concert in the non-descript building. Most of the members of the society were present. The orchestra was not numerous; it consisted at first only of one violin, one violoncello, one clarionet, and two flutes. Nevertheless the concert was surprisingly good, especially as the musicians have not been together a year. The clarionet player performed particularly well, and afterwards let us hear him on the bugle. Several good male and female vocalists then took a part; they sang among other things a trio accompanied by the clarionet only. Declamation was interspersed among the musical performances; Lord Byron's stanzas to his wife after their separation were extremely well recited. Between the two parts of the concert, the music played a march, each gentlemen gave a lady his arm, and a promenade took place, resembling a Polonaise with pretty figures, sometimes in two couples, sometimes in four; two ladies in the middle, the gentlemen separated from the ladies, then again all together. The concert closed with a lively cotillion. I was, on the whole, much amused; and Mr Huygens took an active share in the dancing. This general evening amusement takes place often in the week; besides, on Tuesday, there is a general ball.' 'All the men did not take a share in the dance, i. e. the lower class, but read newspapers, which were scattered over the side-tables.'

'Military exercises form a part of the instruction of the children. I saw the boys divided into two ranks, and parted into detachments, marching to labor, and on the way they performed various wheelings and evolutions. All the boys and girls have a very healthy look, are cheerful and lively, and by no means bashful. The boys labor in the field and garden, and were now occupied with new fencing. The girls learn female employments;

they were as little oppressed as the boys with labor and teaching ; these happy and interesting children were much more employed in making their youth pass as pleasantly as possible.'

'I became acquainted with a Madam F——, a native of St-Petersburg. She married an American merchant, settled there, and had the misfortune to lose her husband three days after marriage. She then joined her husband's family at Philadelphia, and as she was somewhat eccentric and sentimental, quickly became enthusiastically attached to Mr Owen's system. She told me, however, in German, that she found herself egregiously deceived ; that the highly vaunted equality was not altogether to her taste ; that some of the society were too low, and the table was below all criticism. The good lady appeared to be about to run from one extreme to the other ; for she added, that in the summer, she would enter a Shaker establishment near Vincennes.' pp. 110, 113.

'I had an ample conversation with Mr Owen, relating to his system, and his expectations. He looks forward to nothing less than to remodel the world entirely ; to root out all crime ; to abolish all punishments ; to create similar views and similar wants, and in this manner to avoid all dissension and warfare. When his system of education shall be brought into connexion with the great progress made in mechanics, and which is daily increasing, every man can then, as he thought, provide his smaller necessities for himself, and trade would cease entirely ! I expressed a doubt of the practicability of his system in Europe, and even in the United States. He was too unalterably convinced of the results, to admit the slightest room for doubt.' p. 115.

'In the evening there was a general meeting in the large hall ; it opened with music. Then one of the members, an English architect of talent, who came to the United States with Mr. Owen, whose confidence he appeared to possess, and was here at the head of the arranging and architectural department, read some extracts from the newspapers, upon which Mr Owen made a very good commentary ; for example, upon the extension and improvement of steam-engines, upon their adaptation to navigation, and the advantages resulting therefrom. He lost himself, however, in his theories, when he expatiated on an article which related to the experiments which had been made with Perkins's steam-gun. During these lectures, I made my observations on the much vaunted equality, as some tatterdemalions stretched themselves on the platform close by Mr Owen. The better educated members kept themselves together, and took no notice of the others. I remarked also, that the members belonging to the higher class of society had put on the new costume, and made a party by themselves. After the lecture, the band played a march, each gentleman took a lady, and

marched with her round the room. Lastly, a cotillion was danced; the ladies were then escorted home, and each retired to his own quarters.' p. 116.

'In the evening I paid visits to some ladies, and witnessed philosophy and the love of equality put to the severest trial with one of them. She is named Virginia, from Philadelphia; is very young and pretty, was delicately brought up, and appears to have taken refuge here on account of an unhappy attachment. While she was singing and playing very well on the piano forte, she was told that the milking of the cows was her duty, and that they were waiting unmilked. Almost in tears, she betook herself to this servile employment, deprecating the new social system, and its so much prized equality.'

'After the cows were milked, in doing which the poor girl was trod on by one, and daubed by another, I joined an aquatic party with the young ladies and some young philosophers, in a very good boat upon the inundated meadows of the Wabash. The evening was beautiful moonlight, and the air very mild; the beautiful Miss Virginia forgot her *stable* sufferings, and regaled us with her sweet voice. Somewhat later we collected together in the house No. 2, appointed for a school-house, where all the young ladies and gentlemen of *quality* assembled. In spite of the equality so much recommended, this class of persons will not mix with the common sort, and I believe that all the well brought up members are disgusted, and will soon abandon the society. We amused ourselves exceedingly during the whole remainder of the evening, dancing cotillions, reels, and waltzes, and with such animation as rendered it quite lively. New figures had been introduced among the cotillions, among which is one called the *new social system*. Several of the ladies made objections to dancing on Sunday; we thought however, that in this sanctuary of philosophy, such prejudices should be utterly discarded, and our arguments, as well as the inclination of the ladies, gained the victory.' pp. 117, 118.

'In the evening I visited Mr M'Clure and Madam Fretageot, living in the same house. She is a French woman, who formerly kept a boarding-school in Philadelphia, and is called *mother* by all the young girls here. The handsomest and most polished of the female world here, Miss Lucia Saistare and Miss Virginia, were under her care. The cows were milked this evening when I came in, and therefore we could hear their performance on the piano forte, and their charming voices, in peace and quiet. Later in the evening we went to the kitchen of No. 3, where there was a ball. The young ladies of the better class kept themselves in a corner under Madam Fretageot's protection, and formed a little aristocratical club. To prevent all possible partialities, the gentlemen, as well as the ladies, drew numbers for the cotillions, and thus apportioned

them equitably. Our young ladies turned up their noses apart at the democratic dancers, who often in this way fell to their lot.' p. 119.

'I add but a few remarks more. Mr Owen considers it as an absurdity to promise never-ending love on marriage. For this reason he has introduced the civil contract of marriage, after the manner of the Quakers, and the French laws, into his community, and declares that the bond of matrimony is in no way indissoluble. The children, indeed, cause no impediment in case of a separation, for they belong to the community from their second year, and are all brought up together.' pp. 121, 122.

Thus we enable the reader to judge himself of the spirit with which the Duke writes, and of his general manner. We have no room for further extracts, though we could willingly follow him through Ohio. Of this state he found the Governor engaged in cutting a wagon-pole. It seemed to him, that he had fallen on the days of Cincinnatus, and we are pleased at the sincerity, with which the illustrious foreigner acknowledges the simple hospitality with which he was entertained.

From Pittsburgh the Duke went to see Rapp's society. There his heart was cheered by a 'very good glass of old Rhenish,' and by a table spread after the fashion of his country.

At Philadelphia the charge is repeated, that the Americans are deficient in taste for painting. At Hamburg the Duke found himself surrounded by his countrymen; and felt that the German emigrants form one of the 'roughest portions of the community.' A young German, who had studied at the Universities, was particularly giddy through excitement for liberty. 'It was the first time in the United States, that the *affectation* of republicanism arrested my attention.' This is the remark of our author, and is creditable both to us and to him.

One week more the Duke passes in New York. With a fervent acknowledgment of the kindness of Providence in protecting him through his long journey, after travelling over more than seven thousand miles, he set sail from New York in June, 1826.

We cannot but part from the Duke with good feeling. His intentions towards this country are manifestly honest. The general impressions which will be produced by the volumes on candid persons, unacquainted with the country, are favorable. Universal hospitality and security; freedom from affectation; industry and thrift; and the happiness that arises from refinement in social life; of these, as existing among us, almost

every page furnishes examples. The cavillers at America will also find something, which they can turn to account.

Generally, however, the volumes do not touch, except incidentally, on the strong points in American character. Nothing is said of the practical influence of our political system; and the only notices of our great men are trifling. Indeed we have in the accounts of the cities very much, which is entirely commonplace, and which might as well happen to a traveller in Europe as in this hemisphere. The only chance of forming from this work a general idea respecting the state of society among us, must be by making inferences from an abundance of insignificant details.

Nor are we prepared to consider this publication as entirely accidental. We cannot but suspect, that the Duke had all along an intention, not perhaps very fully developed, of making a book; and we further believe, that he was led to this view in part by the volume, which was published about ten years ago on Brazil by another German Prince of scientific merit and liberal curiosity.

Finally, we cannot but observe, that it is not worth while for Americans to be sensitive as to what European travellers say of us. The moral and political character of the country is an answer to the idle calumnies, which are often propagated respecting us. Our police is confessedly the weakest (so far as force is concerned) in the world; and yet property is nowhere more safe; we triumph over our enemies at sea, and repel their attacks on land. Our executive government is weak, and our country quiet. The wilderness is peopled, and free government is rapidly extending towards the Pacific. If these things do not prove the general diffusion of justice and industry, of intelligence, wholesome principles, courtesy, and courage, our condition is as much a contradiction to the eternal laws of morality and right, as it is to the theory of the benefits of unlimited monarchy.
